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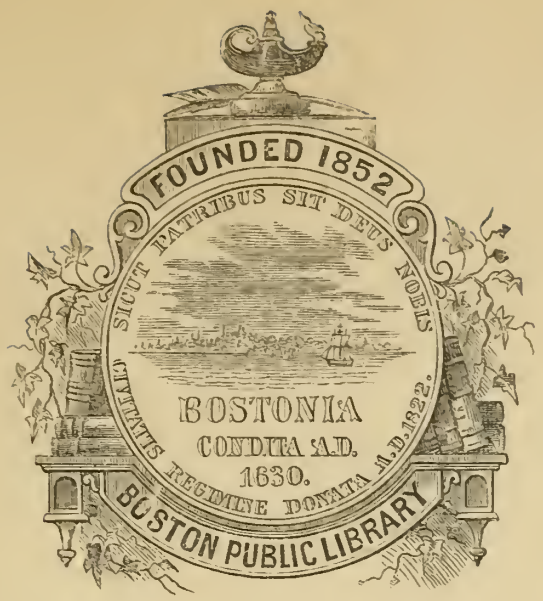

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A

MEMORIAL

TO THE

HONORABLE THE SENATE AND HOUSE

OF REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

BY A COMPANY OF SWISS SETTLERS.

PHILADELPHIA:

Printed by J. F. HURTEL, No. 126, *South Second Street.*

JANUARY,

1820.

MEMORIAL, &c.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, of the United States of America, in Congress assembled.

The undersigned respectfully represent, that they had the honour of presenting to the President of the United States, during the last Session of Congress, a Memorial, wherein they communicated their desire of establishing, in America, a Manufactory of *Printed Cottons*, in imitation of those of the most celebrated Manufactories of Europe : the copy of which Memorial is annexed to this Petition, which will make known the advantages that may be derived from this Manufactory, and its natural tendency to promote the happiness, the wealth, and the prosperity of this Republic.

At the moment they were about to carry their plan into execution, the *Chevalier Don Luis de Onis*, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majesty near the United, States, proposed to them to form a colony of Swiss settlers in the Province of *Texas*, with the triple objects of Agriculture, Manufacture and Commerce. He required to know from them what conditions and effective means would be necessary, to insure the success of such an important establishment : being made acquainted therewith, he acceded to the whole, with the exception of *religious toleration*, which seemed to prove somewhat difficult to him ; still he gave hopes to the Memorialists, of being able to remove that difficulty at the Court of Madrid, and of stipulating, that the New Colonists should not be incommoded in any wise, on account of their religious opinions. Chevalier de Onis, immediately before his departure, declared to them, in a positive manner, that they might look upon the business as terminated, and that he was more interested in it, perhaps, than themselves; because this enterprise accorded with the interest and views of

his government. That promise has been confirmed since, by the letter which he has written to M. de Greuhm, Minister of his Prussian Majesty, to whose kind offices the undersigned acknowledge their gratitude, for the interest he manifested to Chevalier de Onis, in behalf of the establishment of the Swiss Colony.

The following is an Extract from the Conditions presented to the Court of Spain.

The gratuitous Cession of twenty square leagues, Spanish measure, in one Tract, at the choice of the undersigned.

The gratuitous distribution to the Colonists, on arriving at the place, in proportion to the number and the property of each family; Moreover, thirteen other Articles, coincident with the free institutions of Switzerland, their country.

The epoch appointed for receiving the sanction of the Spanish government, as promised by the Chevalier de Onis, having elapsed three months ago; the occurrences which have since taken place in Spain, and more especially, the state of uncertainty in which a great number of Swiss and Germans are kept, who, anxious to be settled with the undersigned, have determined to make the following Proposal to Congress. Viz:

To bring a great number of families from Switzerland, and the neighboring country, with their industry, to settle and concentrate, upon one tract, in one of the uninhabited Territories of the United States; and to grant them similar encouragement to that promised by the Chevalier de Onis, consisting, principally, of the grant of Lands in a climate which the New Colonists may judge suitable to their habits, not only with respect to Agriculture, but also to Manufacture and Commerce. Of the Swiss population, there may be estimated between 150,000, and 200,000 souls disposed to emigrate; and an equal number in the Territories adjacent.

The Switzers in general, and the Canton-Governments in particular, are so prepossesed in favour of the United States and their free Institutions, that they are persuaded they will encourage the emigration by making some advances.

This Colony, issuing from the bosom of a Nation whose morals, as well as civil and religious *Institutions* bear so great a resemblance to those of the United States, will, in a few years, become more important, as well by the bulk of its population, as by the hardy character of the settlers, and would always prove against external enemies, an impenetrable Frontier.

The Memorialists present this object to the Senate and House of Representatives, in no wise as a speculation, much less for private, personal interests, but solely for the advantage of their countrymen.

Proposals of the most flattering kind, have been made to them in other Countries, particularly some by the Intendant of the Island of Cuba, in the name of the Colonial Administration of the Island, whereof he is President. He has even invited about a month ago, one of the undersigned, by a letter addressed to the Spanish Consul, at Philadelphia, to go to the Havanna to treat with him upon the Conditions: but, he has thought it his duty to refuse the invitation; because, it is his intention, and that of his Countrymen, to give to the United States the preference of their devotion and their industry.

The following are the general points of view, in which the Memorialists consider the object of their enterprize, and which they take the liberty of communicating to the Representatives of the American People.

They regard, as the chief and principal basis of the prosperity of the Swiss and German Colony;

Agriculture in a general sense.
Agriculture in a particular sense.
Agriculture in a moral point of view.

They now proceed to explain these three Ideas.

Agriculture yields to the United States, Productions, rich, abundant, necessary and superfluous, and the lands which have been put in good order, have consequently acquired a price proportionate to the sale of their superabundant produce. It results then, from this state of the case, that their inhabitants did not think that they ought to use the means of giving to some of their productions, a value more considerable, in converting them, by

means of their industry, into other objects of consumption, of which they stood in need; and, in order to obtain them, they seek only to give their territorial productions in exchange. All goes well so far: the whole population is employed; their wants are supplied; what more then is wanting to the United States? Nothing, it seems, at the first glance. Why then are complaints heard from every quarter, murmurs, suspension of maritime commerce, no business going on in the towns, country produce without demand, and fallen to an astonishing degree? What cause, in a time of profound peace, could have effected in town and country such a sudden, extraordinary change? Peace! which after a lapse of years, restores all to the same level. All are again in their old place, Europe has reassumed her rights, and you will perceive, from year to year, your relations with that Continent decreasing.

A prodigious number of hands have been restored to Agriculture and to the Arts. Europe has, now, alimentary provisions, by far exceeding her actual wants. In times of scarcity, she is supplied with them from Africa and the Black Sea.

North America, therefore, cannot depend upon the consumption there of the surplus of her produce. What Country then is she to look to? The Island of Cuba is but a small market. If to Brazil; such an expectation is weak and uncertain. Five thousand Switzers have just arrived there in order to form a settlement. Every thing is allowed them, their passage free, land and many other considerable advantages. Those laborious men, habituated to the finest husbandry in the world, by means of their agricultural utensils, in which they have attained perfection, will, in a few yeârs, render the Brazils independent of foreign nations; and it is certain, that the same measures are about to take place in the Island of Cuba. The return from hence to Europe, and the depairture for South America of a great number of Swiss settlers, who find themselves here without resource, for want of employment, the cause whereof proceeds only from the want of protection and encouragement to Domestic Manufactures, will, in the same proportion, render as much benefit to foreign States, as it does mischief to the United

States. It is, therefore, a wise policy to encourage trade and manufactures by every possible means, and these in their turn by favouring emigration to these happy shores, the American People will be enriched and strengthened.

The Colony that the Memorialists propose, would become an asylum for their Countrymen, and a source of comfort, which would dissipate that poignant misery under which they have struggled for eight months past. Husbandry, during that period, has been but of little relief to them, it has not even afforded the means of subsistence.

But, to this gloomy picture, let us contrast one more gay and animating, in every point of view. Representatives of the People of these fine, extensive regions, it is in your own hands, display, and hold it up to the sight of the people, whose eyes from North to South are fixed on your proceedings, which are about to decide forever, their fate and that of their posterity! We, Switzers, unite our prayers with yours, in order that this object may be happily realized.

Europe, and her present measures.

Philosophy, Morality and Religion, ought, it seems, to be united in forming all Europe into one family of Brethren.

The luminous information generally diffused there, ought to lead to this object, and the enlightened Sovereigns to promote it: hence would follow the happy effect, that every Country would occupy itself with whatever is most useful, and the bonds of the great family would connect themselves still more closely.

The mountainous Countries, and least fertile dales would be settled by Artists and Manufacturers; the fertile plains and rich valleys, would be occupied by farmers, and husbandmen; hills, for the most part barren, would be converted into productive Vineyards, and the lofty mountains would be covered with numerous herds of cattle. The traffic between each region would be reciprocal and advantageous; the stir in the manufactories would be regulated by the real wants of society. This picture is not the flight of imagination; the middle of the last century saw it realized in Europe; but, the first prohibition on

one side destroyed this fair edifice, which appeared to be rising; and the equilibrium was destroyed.

We shall produce a proof.

Cotton, before the discovery of Machines.

The first spinning and weaving of *printed stuffs* were established in the mountainous and barren territories of the East of Switzerland.

The first manufactures of cotton, printed in Europe, were in the Canton of Neufchatel, by the family of one of the Memorialists, almost about a century ago.

The whole continent of Europe was open to the Swiss manufactures, and these were sent to all the colonies. The Switzers received, in exchange, such European and American agricultural productions as could supply their wants. The prohibitory system of almost all the States in Europe has destroyed that order of things.

Since the discovery of Machines, England has forced every State in Europe to keep aloof, and to provide for its own wants. Here, you behold the great European family divided into separate families, all of them actuated by the same motive. Does their independence of each other, at present, does this great example suit the United States to follow it, and place themselves in the same independence? Will they not deprive themselves, by such a measure, of a market for a great part of their principal productions, such as *Flour, Wool, Cotton, &c.* ?

Let us bestow a little attention on each one of these.

Flour and *Grain*, in general. The Memorialists view the fate of this branch of trade as no longer problematical. The greatest part of foreign markets are closed; and a short time ago, vessels, laden with flour from Europe, have reached the colonies.

Wool. The fine, numerous flocks of sheep spread over the American soil, and which, without prejudice to agriculture, might be increased ten-fold, begin already to decrease. The

British settlements in New Holland, the numerous flocks of Mexico, and those of the New Republics of the South, will not permit the Americans to dispose of their wool in competition with them.

Cotton. The American Productions increase, those of the Brazils in like manner; those of the British East-India settlements, to a vast amount; and the Hollanders are seriously occupied with the means of supplying all Germany from their Colonies in both Indies; to these let us add those of the new Republics and Mexico, the quality whereof is fine, and the culture by the Indians at a low price: This mass of Cotton, by being spread over the Markets of Europe, will moreover effect a considerable fall in the prices of that of North America. Where then are the Americans to find a Market? Is it in Russia and Austria, which are supplied from the Levant and England? Is it in France? Yes; but that will be for a small quantity. Her own Colonies, Brazil, England, and the new Republics, will supply her demands. Will they find a market in England? The decrease of her manufactures, occasioned by the industry of other Nations, has limited, and will limit much more her demands; the consumption cannot fail to be diminished, or her supplies can come only from her own Colonies.

The settlements that the Europeans, especially the French are going to found in Africa, will be more contiguous to them than any upon earth, and will diminish still more their relations with the United States.

Behold the fate of all your productions, without one exception! And, have you not still to dread, that, after a few years, the markets of Europe will afford but a feeble resource?

Fathers of this fine country! Representatives of an enlightened People, can you contemplate without dread, the countless evils, and the effects, perhaps forever irremediable, of the misfortunes which may overwhelm your Children? You are clear-sighted, and you can adopt measures sufficiently energetic, to prevent or frustrate them.

Here we are naturally led to perceive the necessity of arresting the evil whilst there is time. The cup of misery once overflowing, has no limits, it swells more and more; the remedy then ought to be prompt and efficacious. But, Providence ever attentive to provide for the wants of its children, points it out to you, and seems to have fixed the epoch, and the moment for its beneficial application.

The Establishment of domestic Manufactures, and a general encouragement for their success.

Representatives of a free People, permit the Memorialists to point out to you their happy effects, in the same way they have already communicated them to His Excellency the President of the United States, in a Memorial which they had the honour to present him.

The United States possess almost all the first materials necessary for Manufacturing: they are the productions of their Soil, and of their Agriculture. The Government can introduce those that are wanting. By means of Machines, the Americans can get them manufactured, and rival the Europeans in a very short time.

This Country is an asylum for able artists, who require only encouragement, to employ their skill in manufacturing cotton and wool to the greatest perfection.

Spinning and Weaving appear to be established on very good principles; but, this branch of industry has need of a special and prompt encouragement, if it be intended to sustain it; for, if neglected, renounce the hope of seeing it rise again.

Weaving and Printed Cotton Manufactures, will give, to the American spinning business, a great and prompt extension, as soon as it is once in activity: and, the Government will have the glory of concentrating forever in the United States, the finest and most useful of all branches of industry known, which if directed, especially by some Europeans, experienced in these two branches, will make the ports of this Country, the general depot of merchandize suitable for internal consumption, and for Sou

America, from Mexico to Cape Horn. The undersigned can prove mathematically, that no European nation can enter into competition therein. A power, ever endeavouring to paralyze and destroy the industry of other Nations, will seek to arrest the progress of American manufactures; but, if the Congress decidedly wills it, the object is acquired.

Manufactures of wool are in the same condition, they want only protection, and the work shops will turn out the finest cloths and stuffs. The wishes of the people will be realized, if the will of the Government be manifested in their favour. One of the most useful and most essential points is, to adopt the measures necessary to reinstate the manufactories which are fallen or are declining; to have the address to seek out men of talents who remain unnoticed, and to employ them for the direction of the manufactories: then North America, in the course of two or three years, will not yield to any country under Heaven, in the beautiful tint of her Cottons, Woolens, or even of her Silks.

The finest and most brilliant manufactures of printed linens, and in which improved Machines from Europe will have the chief sway, will be distributed over the whole surface of the United States. It is known that the English have shown their inferiority in this branch of industry, and that they never could equal the Swiss. From the work shops there will issue, in a very few years, not only productions sufficient for the consumption of these vast territories, but a very considerable surplus for an advantageous barter with our neighbours, the inhabitants of the South. Thenceforward, the precious Metals will cease to take the route to Europe, in order to assume that to the United States; and the abundance, that this new source will afford to our circulation, will bring to all the branches of our domestic manufactures, new means for encouragement and wealth.

The support granted to the manufactures of *Printed Cottons*, is alone sufficient to extend them, and to afford the American Manufacturers, the means of rivaling those of Switzerland, which the English have, in vain, endeavoured to imitate. The talents and industry of the Swiss settlers, are the positive proof

that they will obtain, in America, that degree of perfection, which they have not yet been able to acquire in the rest of Europe; for, those which are imported here are only poor imitations.

But, is the object of this Memorial of sufficient importance to be taken into serious consideration? Will not Agriculture suffer by it? The undersigned are confident, that they can satisfactorily reply to these questions.

In the Cities, the poor inhabitants will find employment and will no longer become victims of idle and shameful habits. The American youth, especially those of the indigent class, will be instructed by experienced and ingenious European workmen and artists. Work and occupation will convert them into useful Citizens.

Agriculture will spread to an immense extent, new productions will spring from the soil, from North to South, and will repay, with interest, the labours of the cultivator.

Madder, very little cultivated in the United States, is an article of very great consumption. The European cultivators cause the culture of this article, to progress with that of all their crops. This production engages with advantage entire Provinces. It ranks with the principal ingredients for dying Cotton, and even Wool. A single dyer, in Switzerland, uses of this article, in colouring Cotton yarn red, to the amount of about three thousand quintals, which, at twenty five Dollars per quintal, makes seventy five thousand Dollars; which are equivalent to 90 or 100 thousand bushels of Rye and Wheat at the present price.

Will it not be much more beneficial for the Farmers to cultivate this Root, which to come to full maturity, ought to remain two whole years in the ground, than to let a part of their land lie fallow, for want of employment? It is even presumable that the exportation of it, would be attended with great advantage at an European market. *Saffron*, never fails to remunerate and afford an increased compensation to the agriculturist. Other

plants necessary for Dyers, and hitherto unknown in these Countries, may be naturalized; such are the *Woad* and *French Berries* or *Yellow Berries*.

The progressive augmentation of flocks of sheep, will also give to the farms a certain value, much greater than they bear: and as for the *Cotton*, which is the most valuable production of the United States; its cultivation cannot but be very *precarious, without Domestic Manufactures and without a constant domestic consumption; and lasting*, if the Government, in conformity with the wisest economy of nations, protect them.

This principle, which has been established beyond the reach of doubt or cavil, is founded on the policy of the European Powers, and particularly on that of England, which now endeavours to promote the cultivation of cotton in her own colonies, in order to be independent of the cotton of North America.

So well understood was this policy in Europe, that the Northern Departments of France petitioned Napoleon to prohibit the importation of Cotton, in order to confine their attention to the Wool, the Silk, and above all to Flax, whose textures are of the finest qualities.

If this prohibition has not yet taken place, who can say that it may not be realized at no very distant period? Should not such Policy be a warning to America, and teach her to make use of the resources afforded her by Providence? There is no medium. With Manufactures, the People will be happy, rich and independent; and without them, they cannot be but ill provided, poor, and dependent.

In Switzerland, they spin the yarn by means of Machines, and its preparation is carried to the highest degree of perfection.

One of the undersigned begs leave to remark, that in 1810 and 1811, before the rupture of the Treaty of Tilsit, and the War in Prussia, he manufactured between Twenty five and Thirty thousand Pieces of Printed Linen, with colours as fine and as brilliant as those printed on Cottons.

The Webs of Linen, which could hardly be distinguished from

those of cotton, are, for the Southern Climates, more fresh, more handsome, and wear much better. In St. Domingo, Guadaloupe, Martinique, the Havanna, Mexico, Venezuela, Santa Fee, and other parts of South America, there was a very great consumption of them, although the prices were a little more costly than those that were manufactured of Cotton. This branch of trade, which seems to be at a stand in Europe, could be rendered very active in the United States, with still much greater benefit, by reason of their proximity to the South American States. But, in this branch of industry as in all others, the protection of Government is indispensably necessary.

The undersigned have presented Agriculture in its *general acceptation*, by the relations it forms between all countries of the world, by means of the variety of its productions.

In its *particular acceptation*, Congress may make it very advantageous to American Farmers and Planters, in procuring for their different productions, markets in the interior, which can be secured from the fiscal arrangements of foreign governments: and in a moral point of view, and of its happy effects, the encouragement and protection of Domestic manufactures, seem to be the most certain means to attain the object; and the only ones which can secure to government the affection of the People.

The whole population will convert the United States into one vast family of brethren, whose whole interests from North to South, will be firmly connected. The Commerce of the whole of America, become invigorated by means of the manufactured productions which the citizens can distribute every where, will, very advantageously, supply the place of that of Europe, and will be the true chain which will unite the great American family.

The dereliction of the great states of Europe, with respect to trade and commerce, will be alike between them and this nation; less connected abroad, more concentrated at home, even fewer foreign habits and manners, the people will be more attached to their native soil, they will be more firmly consolidated, their

means, their internal strength will increase, and having become infinitely more powerful, they will be more independent of Europe. The national character of America will be more distinctly fixed, more deeply impressed, and not till then, will the government be able to discover the whole extent of its own resources. Manufactures will participate of this order of things, and young Americans, who are now brought up to those professions for which there is no adequate employment, will be advantageously occupied in directing numerous establishments of industry; and, become principals of manufactories, they will rank as some of the most useful members of society.

Such are the moral consequences that must result from the encouragement which the enlightened representatives of this nation, may hold out to Domestic Manufactures.

The Memorialists will not attempt to refute the objection advanced, and so generally prevailing; *that*, of so many poor people produced in manufacturing countries, compared with those which are only agricultural.

England is a striking example of this, to which they may, without being proud of it, assimilate Switzerland; this country, which, notwithstanding its overgrown population, proportionably with its extent, is still the abode of sound morals. There it is, that one beholds the charming picture of the most flourishing agriculture in the universe, and of an industry which the English endeavour to emulate; prisons and houses of correction, in the manufacturing districts, soon become ruins; few crimes are committed, and outrages are almost unknown. The Switzers are fond of industry; and fidelity and good faith, are qualities which distinguish them from other nations of Europe. They are happy, they are free in the native soil of William Tell; and if they emigrate from the land that gave them birth, it is only the superabundance of its population that urges them to become voluntary exiles on a foreign shore.

The concentration of the great excess of the Swiss and German population, which may be between three and four hundred

thousand souls, together with the establishment of manufactures of *Cotton, Wool Silk* and *Linen*, will give in a few years to the United States a preponderance, which will attract the attention and command the admiration of Europe. Agriculture and the internal trade are inseparable. The one cannot thrive without the other. They lay the foundation of prosperity in a well regulated state, they mutually diffuse wealth, and with it, happiness and tranquillity. It will be a lever, which being managed with skill, will place the destiny of this Empire in an absolute independence of every other country upon earth.

It is to the importation of vast quantities of English fabrics, neither required by American wants nor comforts, that are to be attributed the greater portion of the embarrassments, distress, and misery that have overwhelmed all the families of this extensive country. The remedy for these evils, exists in the establishment of Domestic Manufactories; because, they alone can retain in this country the annual balance of *thirty five millions of dollars*, which are laid out to invigorate the industry of other nations, to the prejudice and ruin of the industrious population of the United States.

Such were the great interests which were to be the object of care and attention of the Swiss and German colony, had they obtained an establishment in the Province of *Texas*. The only desire which animates them, and which will never cease to be their guide, is to realize them under the auspices of the government of the United States.

The Memorialists entertain hopes, that Congress will, in its wisdom, contemplate the incalculable benefits which, must result from the establishment of a Swiss and German Colony, whose principal object is, *Domestic Manufactures of Cotton, Wool, Flax, and Silk*. They even confidently believe that, in like manner, the cultivation, which they intend, of the *Vine*, the *Olive*, and the *Mulberry Tree*, which last serves for the propagation of silkworms; as also the cultivation of *Hemp* and *Flax*, which have rendered France, Switzerland, Flanders and Silesia so flourishing, so populous, and so rich, will also be among the objects

to induce Congress to grant to these Memorialists, in an unsettled district of the United States, the same encouragement held out to them by the Spanish Ambassador, in the name of his Government. That is to say, the grant of a Tract of Land for the settlement of three or of four thousand families ; and so situated that it can be increased according to the number of emigrants arriving afterwards ; and with the conditions :

1st. That the division of the lands may be made between Settlers, Husbandmen, or Mechanics, who will settle in the Colony, in order to preclude every speculation foreign to the plan and objects in view of the Government and of these Memorialists.

2d. That the settlers shall not have a right to dispose of the lands, that may have been granted to them, until they have improved the same by an agricultural establishment, or some other branch of industry ; and five year's residence on the ground, or in the Colony ; save in the case of death.

3d. That Congress may be pleased to submit the present Petition to a Select Committee, to whom these Memorialists will give the most ample detail of the Plan which they have the honour to present.

Philadelphia, January 22, 1820. Charles Henry Du Laquier

P. B. Luba

I, CHARLES LE BRUN, Interpreter of Foreign Languages, duly authorised by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify, that the preceding is a true and genuine translation of the French original.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my Name, and affixed my Seal of Office.

Philadelphia, January 25th, 1820.

L S

CHARLES LE BRUN.

MEMORIAL

TO THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to present your Excellency some views respecting the establishment of a *Manufactory of* PRINTED STUFFS, which I propose to make in the United States, in imitation of those of the first in Europe, particularly in Switzerland, my country, which has been the nursery of this fine branch of trade.

I was, lately, a Proprietor of an extensive Manufactory, still in operation; but the prohibitory measures adopted by the great Sovereigns of Europe, in order to withdraw the dependence of their people on England, for every object of industry hitherto received from thence, have so far paralyzed the trade of Switzerland, that the decay of all industry must be the inevitable consequence. Her inhabitants have already experienced their effects for some years past; for, in spite of the superiority of their industry and its proceeds over those of their rivals in that respect, their local position, nearer to the theatre of sales, and points still open, offer them advantages, which the Switzers, remote from sea-ports and from the raw materials, can scarcely balance by the superiority of their industry.

I shall present an establishment of this kind of manufacture, in different points of view.

1. Its nature; and the details that constitute it.
2. Its effects on the surrounding territories.
3. Its influence on agriculture, and the produce of the soil.
4. The knowledge requisite for the success of the manufactory.
5. The means; the protection of the government which can, by some encouragement, for a time, insure its success.

6. Its results; an immense augmentation of capital in the internal commerce; the raising of the prices of all the raw materials and productions of the soil; and the invaluable advantage of retaining in the country the sums before sent out for foreign articles, which it would be more convenient, and infinitely more agreeable, to obtain from a well-established manufactory.

7. The satisfaction of an absolute independence, effected by means as simple as easy; and I hesitate not to affirm, that this will become the nation which will have the general Mart of the objects of industry for all the regions of South America, when their existence shall be consolidated. Maritime Trade will be rendered more active by an intercourse with those rich countries, and will present to the whole world, on a broad scale, the happy picture of a country, containing within itself, under the most liberal institutions, all that agriculture and industry can offer most grateful to the mind of man.

The inestimable advantage of uniting all interests, without confounding any, and of co-operating for one sole object: the general prosperity of the States. The agricultural and manufacturing industry have a closer connexion than may be supposed at the first view. And, in this respect, the authors who have written on Political Economy leave nothing to be wished for, as well in Europe, where they have opened the eyes of the government and people, as in this happy country, where I have been very agreeably surprised to find the views and principles of the best American writers perfectly in unison with the principles which form the true basis of the prosperity and genuine and moral strength of Nations.

A Manufactory of *Printed Linen* in its extent, embraces the Manufactories of Cotton spinning, which are to furnish it with the yarn necessary for its operations, and these require the culture of Cotton which is the base of the business.

The divers Machines which abridge the work, that of the Roller or improved Cylinder, of which I have the models: above all, I now proceed to give you an explanation of the thing in the most exact manner.

By means of this instrument, I can deliver at the place of sale. into the hands of the Importers and Merchants in this line, in a few days, 5000 yards of Prints from the Roller. The first operation may be executed in one day. Three children of ten or twelve years old and an overseer, are sufficient for the work.

Formerly, for the same quantity, we employed thirty compleat workmen, at least, and thirty children, on the lowest calculation.

A Piece of Linen woven from thread No. 40, 50 weighs in Switzerland 3 1-2 lbs. Avoirdupois. In Louisiana Cotton the price is here $25. 87 1-2.

That Piece is imported into the United States, burthened with double freight, insurance, value of the manufacture, for at least ten times the price of the first material.

Other richer articles, from 12, 15 to 25 times the value of the raw materials, whereof I can give you the detail as a proof.

These Sums are composed

Of the work done by young people, for the most part 10 to 14 years old.

Of the operation of machines.

Of the Drugs for dying, found in the Country, or cultivated in it.

Of the interest of the Capital on the buildings and storehouses.

Of the transportation and insurance, these are even double expences to be estimated at the rate of the first materials.

Of the advances of the Manufacturer.

There is however a dye Drug, in part, brought from Europe; this is the Madder: and as an object of the first necessity, its cultivation may be effected with success, in every climate of the United States. This root has been already cultivated here by the curious with success.

The culture of Indigo will be encouraged and extended; I formerly knew Carolina and Louisiana indigo to be used in my manufactory; the cultivation of cotton and the cheapness of the commodity, produced in Bengal, has taken it out of commerce.

In chemical productions, extracted from metals, minerals and vegetables, objects of almost incalculable value, and whereof this country possesses the prime materials in abundance.

In works of Machinery....In this respect, the United States are about to become the rivals of Europe, more especially if their government should grant some encouragement to internal industry. The Swiss can, in certain respects, flatter themselves with possessing some superiority over the British themselves. And in Europe this is acknowledged.

This kind of manufacture embraces all the arts ; drawing, painting, engraving in copper, brass, wood, mechanism in all its branches ; and in point of science, with botany, mineralogy, and very intimately with chemistry.

It maintains, in permanent employ, masons, joiners, carpenters, whitesmiths, farriers. What sums of money will not the proprietors of houses derive from it? Other artists of every kind ; warehouses for the stuffs, and colonial produce and domestic, consumed by the working class paid off every week : other kinds of workmen and artists, as braziers and instrument makers of every description.

This kind of manufacture, which essentially reunites the elements of so many objects, cannot thrive but in a field of vast consumption ; and I think, is suitable for the United States, in which the consumption of *Printed* and *Painted Linens* is very considerable. I have remarked it at New York and Baltimore, and my stay at Philadelphia affords me the proof of it. The greater part of them are imported from England.

I hope to be able in a short time, unless unforeseen obstacles do not occur to injure an establishment, as such have taken place with respect to others, with a view to prevent their existence, to turn out of a National Manufactory, productions equal to the best ever made in Europe.

The Manufactories still on foot in my Country belonging to my relations, may be considered equal to the first now existing in Europe ; for, as to the rich articles made in them, they are

superior to those of England, and above all, can be compared to any manufactories of the Continent, in point of brilliancy and solidity of the colours, and the exactness of the work.

My Country, and the manufactories of my family and of their Partners have been the cradle of this fine branch of industry of the European Continent. It was introduced at Neufchatel, in Switzerland, about a century ago: from their Manufactory it is, that almost all the manufacturers in France have issued, together with those of Germany and other Countries in Europe.

I possess all the means necessary for insuring the success of such an enterprize; I have worked both as a Merchant and Manufacturer at this branch upwards of forty years. I attended to the process and to the improvement of a branch of industry, which has been greatly spread in my Country; for, even before the English engaged in it seriously, and before the French Revolution, Switzerland supplied the Havanna, Mexico, Venezuela, Santa-Fee, Guadaloupe, Martinique, and in St. Domingo. I had formed a commercial House, broken up at the time of that revolution.

I shall cite some of the happy effects that this branch has produced.

The Country surrounding our Manufactories has received, with respect to Agriculture, an encouragement hardly conceivable. The lands whose produce was consumed, acquired an extraordinary value. Agriculture attracted greater attention; a rapid circulation of specie gave new life to the Country, and converted it into an immense garden, which now presents to the view, in the greatest abundance, the finest Productions in Europe. This picture, is perhaps without example in this kind.

Before the establishment of this branch of industry, the greatest part of the lands belonged to foreigners; now, industry has transferred them to the hands of the natives. Such is its effects respecting the soil in my Country. This is but one example of a thousand which I can cite. Switzerland in general, Belgium, France, who, notwithstanding her reverses, her enorm-

ous losses, has by preserving her internal industry, and by that alone, preserved a vigour rarely known, and lost to Germany. But, what are all those Countries compared with England, in the picture she represents! A singular example in the annals of history, who, by her internal industry, *I rank in the first place he Wool and Cotton*, has acquired above the whole world, a singular preponderancy. You are conscious, Sir, that the United States possess all the means, which, in a few years, can enable them to attain the same degree of prosperity, and turn this country into an enchanting garden.

The agriculture will visibly improve. The capitals, that remain in the country, will contribute to the means of improvement and augmentation of the productive industry. The farms and villages, will, every where, present a flourishing agriculture, and afford all that man can desire in life. The grand and superb rivers, the canals and the roads, similar to those of my country, will be covered with the means of conveyance, either North or South, for the raw materials; and on the other hand, for the manufactures and fruits of the soil. Cities, villas, and farms rising; because all the means of life, comfort and gratification, will be placed within the reach of every individual. This portrait is by no means unreasonable. It exists, in reality, in many parts of Europe and of Switzerland, my country, which the laborious hand of its inhabitants, under free institutions, has rendered one of the most beautiful and happy on the face of the globe.

Foreigners from all parts who have visited it, and particularly the English, contemplate, with admiration, the wonders performed by a free and industrious people, as much as they do its natural beauties. The Emperor of Russia, pleased with my countrymen, and many nobles of his Empire, have already proposed great advantages to the Switzers, in order to attract them to their States. The King of Brazil is earnestly engaged in a similar plan; for, several families of Switzers, of which number is one of my sons, have just obtained a grant in the neighbourhood of two large cities, of seventy thousand acres, of ex-

cellent land, *rent free*. Many more families are preparing to remove thither.

I shall take the liberty of soliciting the Representatives of a people, whose constitutions are based on the true principles of freedom, to be pleased to grant to the superabundant population of the Swiss farmers and mechanics, some encouragement to settle preferably in the United States. Such encouragement may consist of land, to the North, East, West, or South, to lay the foundation of a Swiss colony. To me, it appears, that this would be the most effectual manner of obtaining a large accession of honest, laborious and moral population, and of effecting it at once, rather than by slow and imperceptible degrees.

I shall undertake, with respect to the Branch of Industry I have proposed, to make some observations, and submit them to your enlightened judgment.

You have laid a moderate Tax on the article of Madder : this Root being in our Manufactories, a material of the first necessity ; by letting this too moderate duly remain until the culture of Madder shall be established in this country, you afford to foreign manufactures of this article too great an advantage.

The same policy is to be observed with respect to the Indigo, until the cultivation of it becomes again more general, by having a market for its consumption at home.

Alum and Copperas are in the same situation. With some chemical productions, the domestic industry is already competent to supply their place. Woolen manufactures are in the same predicament.

A tax should be considerable enough on the importation of *Piece Cotton*, from foreign countries, to protect those made at home. If this conservative power is made use of, the renovating and enterprising spirit of the American citizens, will soon be applied to animate the efforts of useful industry, and predominate over the obstacles which the British people and government spread here, to check the prosperity of this nation.

I think it of importance to submit to your consideration some of the general advantages, that establishments of the kind, which I have an intention of forming in this Country, may afford to the American Trade in general, and in particular, to the cultivation of the articles which are the base of the Manufactory.

The European and American Nations are aware of the incessant zeal and activity employed by the British, in cultivating Cotton in the East Indies; of the Hollanders in like manner, and of its increase in the Brazils, where it has the advantage of growing in shrubs; and in the Indies of being cultivated by labourers at a very trifling expence. Those nations are on the eve of furnishing all Europe with this article: and, if the cultivation of that of the Levant improves, what will then be in the United States, the best and finest means for a Vent? Those of Domestic manufactures, which will take the place of an entire foreign consumption, are sufficient for encouraging them whilst an opportunity offers, and before this fine branch of manufacture be established in other parts where it is encouraged.

The maritime Trade of these vast Territories, which during the calamities of Europe, was become so considerable and so florishing, must gradually resume its natural course. France, Holland, the North and the South, return to their old routine again, and begin to ship, in their own vessels, the Colonial produce and other articles they stand in need of. This change will make itself be felt. There is one only way of remedyiug this immense *void*; that is, the activity to be produced by Domestic Manufactories: because the Trade of the whole Universe cannot, with respect to the United States, equal the vast resources of the internal Trade, by means of their Manufactories. It is no longer a Problem to be solved. England and other European Countries have already given the solution, in a very evident manner: and the American Writers, have just given you the proofs of it, by their luminous calculations.

Could not the establishment of these Manufactories be examined in a moral point of view, as tending to afford more real and effectual resources than those of foreign importation?

The Gentlemen merchants and importers of articles of foreign manufacture, can take a view and consider that whatever is domestic is more within their reach; is less dependent on foreign caprice. They, themselves, will become, by their direction, the true support of those establishments: they will form, by their connection with the Manufacturers, permanent Establishments, and will be secure from Foreign influence, and controul.

They will incorporate and identify themselves in some manner with these establishments. What a resource, moreover, for young people of genteel connections! Variations less sudden in the prices, a trade more regulated, wants more readily and less arbitrarily supplied, more certainty in all the operations, and more harmony in the transactions of a trade where there is a great confidence of opinion.

Painted Linen is an object of the first necessity. Its consumption takes place in every class of society. It is the most economical, and derives its productions from American Agriculture.

The success and activity which Domestic Manufactures can communicate to the Internal Trade, will command the attention of this vast community, in which all interests will be connected: there will be no clashing, and they will present incalculable resources to the rising generation. This consideration cannot have escaped their enlightened Representatives: the respectable heads of this great family will then enjoy, with delight, measures adopted, during their term in Public Office, for having contributed to such happy consequences. The inconveniencies to which the People are exposed, will be dissipated; circulation of specie, will soon be reestablished. Agricultural labour, will no longer be employed for foreign productions; but it will give subsistence to him who, in exchange, will supply its necessities with

objects of domestic manufacture; and the prayers of the people will ascend to the Eternal, acknowledging the divine goodness in having given them Rulers so wise and providential in such a variety of respects.

CHARLES HENRY DU PASQUIER.

Philadelphia, March 1st. 1819.

I, CHARLES LE BRUN, Interpreter of Foreign Languages, duly authorised by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify, that the preceding is a true and genuine translation of the French original.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my Name, and affixed my Seal of Office.

Philadelphia, March 4th. 1819.

CHARLES LE BRUN.

FEB 27 1930